DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & CO., Proprietors.

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months $15
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" " " 1 " 3
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No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

(From the Macon Intelligencer.)

A Ride Through the Raiders.

At the request of a number of gentlemen I write for your columns the following sketch of what I saw and heard of the operations of the raiders around Macon and Milledgeville.

I left Macon Saturday night at 10 o'clock, in the midst of a drenching shower with special instructions from the Governor to the officers commanding at Griswaldville and Milledgeville. A fall in Walnut Creek from a stumbling horse and the snapping of a musket by an exhilarated picket without commanding "halt!" brought me to "Cross Keys." There I took the road to Griswoldville, with which I was totally unacquainted and which I was kindly informed was infested with straggling Yanks. Descending a hill some two miles further on, I was aroused from a lonesome reverie by the sound of voices, and in a few moments I heard the notes of that old bachanalian song.

"We won't go home till morning, &c."

I reined my horse suddenly into a copse close at hand, when twenty-five half drunk ceruleans passed, bawling at the top of their lungs.

"He is a jolly good fellow, &c."

They passed and so did I. The last fork of the road I reached about three minutes after fifteen Yanks had left the house and gone on towards Milledgeville. I reached Griswoldville at one o'clock, finding it, as I thought, in a blaze. The fire proved to be a train of cars which were fired by the Yanks two miles above there, in the afternoon. A train of cars loaded with refugees and their furniture, left in the morning for Macon, but was halted three miles short of the latter place. Another train immediately followed, which also stopped when it reached the first one. To this the Yanks set fire, the passengers jumping out and saving themselves as best they could. When each car was well fired, they unfastened the engine and started back towards Griswoldville. When the train was under good headway, they stopped the engine, but the train kept on—it being down grade—blazing and smashing in a frightful manner. Arriving at G., blocks were put on the track which soon stopped it, without firing the place as the enemy intended. The cars were so far consumed that no efforts were made to save them. The engine was next fired, with dry pine, and the throttle opened, when it started with a fearful momentum towards the train which was standing on the track loaded with women and children. Providentially the last two cars were unoccupied. On came the engine at the rate of fifty miles per hour, dashing into the train, split the first car in two pieces, from end to end; throwing it several feet on each side of the road, and passing half way into the next car. Three other cars were thrown off the track, but not a person was injured. Had the rear cars been filled, how awful would have been the massacre.

The enemy had been all around Griswoldville, but learning that a large force was there, they declined to attack.

From G. I started for Milledgeville, through byways and plantations, where I arrived at one o'clock, P. M. On the way I met Mr Choate, who piloted the Yanks to Gordon. He is a gentleman of wealth and intelligence. Here is his story: At seven o'clock, p. m., the enemy arrived at his house, at the junction of the Gordon wagon road with the Macon. They numbered 225, and having forced him and a Mr. Wood to mount their horses, to act as pilots, started for Gordon, having just deprived Choate of all his horses and mules. Wood made his escape, followed by nine pistol balls, but Choate they closely guarded. They moved rapidly, but cautiously; not a word was spoken nor an accoutrement rattled. They arrived at an old field close to Gordon as Gen. Wayne's train of soldiers passed in. There they remained still as death, until Gen. Wayne passed on to Milledgeville, and the passenger train to Macon, when they dashed in, setting fire to the depot, shed and trains. If the freight train, which arrived before General Wayne, passed through, there were not more than forty cars and two engines destroyed; but if it failed, there were about sixty cars and three engines destroyed. About thirty of these cars and one engine belonged to the State Road; one engine and eight cars to the Milledgeville Road; and one engine and the remainder of the cars to the Central Road. The cars were fired, and the engines chopped with axes.

At Gordon the party divided; one detachment going down the road towards the Oconee, the other towards Milledgeville. Mr. Choate was taken towards the Oconee, but was released at No. 16.

From citizens, prisoners and negroes, I derived the following facts, which I carefully weighed, and which, I think, may be considered entirely reliable.

From Gordon they rode rapidly towards Milledgeville. Arriving in sight of the city they detached a scouting party which went close to Fishing creek. This party then detached two men dressed in jeans, who went into the city on foot, and up to the very bivouac of our men, engaging in conversation with them. From our men they learned facts which prevented an attack. The enemy immediately withdrew from Milledgeville, marching towards Griswoldville. Here I lost that party, as reports beyond there were too confused and unreliable.

Here, then, was the programme. They were to have burned Gordon before troops could be sent through to Milledgeville. Having done that, one party was to march towards Oconee bridge, the other to Milledgeville, and destroy both places. Providentially, they reached Gordon a half an hour too late.

Had they been one half hour sooner they would have found Milledgeville defenceless, and at this moment our capital would have been in ashes. A shower of rain captured Napoleon, a half hour's delay saved the capital of Georgia.

The force at Milledgeville captured eight Yanks and two negroes. From these scoundrels they took a large amount of silver plate and jewelry, a larg portion of it belonging to Mrs. Jefferson Lamar, whose trunk they captured in the Milledgeville train at Gordon. Stragglers are continually being picked up dismounted and completely exhausted. Citizens at the Ferries report that while waiting for the boats to cross, many would lie down on the grass and fall into deep sleep, and have to be lifted into the flats and conveyed across by their comrades. Had the citizens been armed and sufficiently energetic I believe every man of the Oconee party would have been captured.

I must add, however, that the citizens, old and young, responded nobly. Every man was aroused and ready to do his duty. Gen. Wayne reached Milledgeville with a thousand men from Macon. When I left there on Monday not less than five hundred reinforcements had reported. Although I believe another raid will be attempted, I have no fears that it will be any more successful that the one just captured and dispersed.

G. C. C.

[*Intelligencer.*

THE DAILY CONFEDERATE.

OLD SERIES, VOL. V. } RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1864. VOL. I—No. 168.

BY AUTHORITY.

PUBLIC ACTS OF THE SECOND CONGRESS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES,

Passed at the first session, which was begun and held at the city of Richmond, in the State of Virginia, on Monday, the second day of May, A. D., 1864, and ended on Tuesday, the fourteenth day of June, 1864.

CHAP XIV.—An Act to secure the prompt printing of the laws of the Confederate States.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the Attorney General be, and he is hereby authorized to employ, from time to time, such additional clerical force as he may deem necessary to aid the law clerk to prepare promptly for publication, immediately after the adjournment of each session of Congress, the acts, resolutions and treaties of the Confederate States, adopted during the session.

Sec. 2. That the Attorney General be, and he is hereby authorized, to contract for the printing, publishing and binding of the acts, resolutions and treaties adopted at each session of Congress, conformably to the provisions of an act entitled "An act to provide for the safe custody, printing, publication and distribution of the laws, and to provide for the appointment of an additional clerk in the Department of Justice, approved fifth Aug., 1861, whenever, in his judgment, they may not be promptly executed by the public printer."

Sec. 3. That all the printing required by the heads of the several executive departments (the Post Office Department excepted,) shall be executed under the direction of the Superintendent of Public Printing; and such compensation shall be paid as may be agreed upon between the heads of the departments, respectively, and the contractor or contractors doing the work. The Superintendent of Public Printing shall have authority to apportion the work of said departments among any number of contractors and printing establishments that may be necessary to secure the prompt execution thereof, and he may have the same done by job or otherwise.

Sec. 4. In addition to the copy of the laws which the members of Congress are now entitled to receive by law, there shall be delivered to them by the Attorney General one copy of the acts of each session of Congress, and one copy of the laws of the provisional Congress now in course of publication, and hereafter every new member of Congress shall be entitled to two copies of said laws.

Approved June 3, 1864.

CHAP. XVI.—An Act to furnish transportation to officers of the army and navy while travelling under orders.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That officers of the army and navy while travelling under orders of the War or Navy Departments, shall be allowed transportation in kind for themselves and their personal baggage, and ten dollars per day for expenses, while necessarily travelling in the execution of their orders.

Approved June 4, 1864.

CHAP. XVII.—An Act to provide for the appointment of additional military storekeepers in the provisional army of the Confederate States.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the President be authorized to appoint ten military storekeepers of ordnance in the provisional army of the Confederate States, in addition to those authorized by act of May 1st, 1863, entitled "An act to provide for the appointment of military storekeepers in the provisional army of the Confederate States," five with the pay and allowances of a captain of infantry, and five with the pay and allowances of a first lieutenant of infantry.

Sec. 2. That military storekeepers of the first class, so appointed, shall be required to give the usual bonds in the sum of twenty thousand dollars, and those of the second class in the sum of ten thousand dollars. This act shall be in force from and after its passage: *Provided,* That no one shall be appointed under its provisions except persons who were performing the duties of acting military storekeepers prior to January 1st, 1864, or have become incapacitated by wounds or sickness for active service.

Approved June 4, 1864.

CHAP. XVIII.—An Act to authorize the judges of the district courts of the Confederate States to appoint and change the times and places of holding the courts in their respective districts.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the judges of the district courts of the Confederate States have power and authority to appoint and change the times and places of holding the courts in their respective districts, whenever, in their judgment, the public exigences may require; and they shall have power in term-time or at chambers, to pass all necessary orders to effect such appointment or change of time or place, and to provide for the removal of the records and files of the court.

Sec. 2. This act shall continue in force only during the existence of the present war with the United States.

CHAP. XIX.—An Act to establish certain post routes therein named

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the following post routes be, and the same are hereby established, namely: From the town of Americus, in Sumter county, Georgia, by way of Ellaville, in Schley county, and Buena Vista, in Marion county, to Geneva, in Talbot county, Georgia. Also from Black Mingo Post Office, in Williamsburg district, South Carolina, to Cantley's, in the same district and State. Also from Manchester, in Cumberland county, North Carolina, to Reedy Branch, in the same county. Also from Rutherford Court House, North Carolina, by Wm Huntley's, McDaniel's Mills, near Poor's Ford, E G. Steadman's, Big Island, on Broad river, Ford Mills, North Carolina, Arrowood Post Office, South Carolina, Buck Creek Post Office, South Carolina, to Spartanburg Court House, South Carolina. Also from the town of Jefferson, Jackson county, to Gainsville, in Hall county, Georgia. Also from Athens, in Clark county, to Lawrenceville, Guinnet county, Georgia. Also from Dahlonega, in Lumpkin county, by way of Cleveland, in White county, to Clarksville, in Habersham county, Georgia. Also from Independence, Grayson county, Virginia, by way of Noah Long's, John L. Harrington's and Samuel Perkins', to Big Meadows, in the said county of Grayson. Also from Rye Valley, in Smyth county, Virginia, by way of Esquire Ross's, in Grayson county, and Bridle Creek, to Independence, in said county of Grayson. Also from Big Lick, in Roanoke county, Virginia, to Rocky Mount, Franklin county, by way of Benbrook. Also from Warwick Post Office, in Worth county, Georgia, to Vienna, Dooly county, Georgia. Also from Isabella, Worth county, Georgia, to Irwinville, Irwin county, Georgia. Also from Riedsville, in Rockingham county, North Carolina, via Wentworth and Leaksville in said county, to Ridgway, in Henry county, Virginia. Amend route No. twenty-one hundred and seventy-three so as to read "from Fayetteville, by Lumber Bridge, Dundarrach, Malta, Gilgolis, Lawrenburg, Springfield, Gibson's Store, and Brightsville, South Carolina, to Cheraw, South Carolina."

Approved June 4, 1864.

EXPLOSION.—We regret to learn that the Powder Mill, at the Catawba river, in this county, belong to the North Carolina Powder Manufacturing Company, blew up on the afternoon of Thursday, 4th inst. Two white men and two negroes were blown up with the works. One of the white men died in a short time, and one of the negroes, it was thought, would die. The others will probably recover. We have been unable to learn any further particulars.—*Charlotte Bulletin.*

CALDWELL, N. C., Aug. 3, '64.

Editors Confederate: In a late number of the *Standard* is a communication written by a certain Dr. Snooks, of Caldwell county, in which he tries to fasten cowardice upon a number of citizens of this county, named in his letter, those citizens being mostly from sixty to seventy years of age. The truth is, when the notorious Col. Kirk made his raid to Camp Vance, many of these old men shouldered their guns and marched to the place appointed to meet; but on learning that the enemy had twenty hours the start, returned home, leaving such men as the Doctor and other young and stout men to pursue them. Upon this occasion, the Doctor showed great gallantry and heroism, although he took good care not to get within several miles of the enemy. In order that the public may know who this Dr. Snooks is, and from whom this publication emanated, I would say that he is a young, stout man, and not in the army—a man that, like his friend Parson Snivels, wishes to place his name upon the roll of honor without any merit of his own to deserve it. He advertises to practice medicine at the old rates, and half price to soldiers' families, yet charged one of his neighbors, and a very poor man at that, $100 for setting a broken limb, and when sent for to doctor a sick sheep, his charges are in proportion; whilst those men whom he seeks to slander, are amongst the most respectable citizens of Caldwell county.

A man that would thus try to injure his neighbors by such publications, we believe if he has any soul at all, ten thousand of its size would find more room in a musquito's eye, than a bull frog would in the middle of the Pacific ocean.

We are done for the present with the Doctor, and will say a word for the "Parson." He has several times tried to have his own name placed on the roll of honor by false statements. At one time he had published in the public journals that he had sold his entire stock of leather at a very low rate, when he had not sold a single pound, nor had he any to sell. At another time he said he sold 5500 pounds of flour to soldies' families at almost nothing, yet no soldier's wife knows of the matter. These are the kind of men that are trying to cast reproach upon old men who have done more for the war than fifty like they are. It is said that at the next election for County Mar, that either Dr. Snooks or Parson Snivels will be the Holden candidate without opposition, unless old Belzebub should offer, and in that event it will be a very close election.

J. O. CAIN.

☞ Standard copy for the benefit of its friends. aug 9-1t*

Postponement of Sale.

THE SALE advertised to take place on the 3d of August, at Elias & Cohen's Store, is postponed (in consequence of unavoidable circumstances,) until the 25th of August, at which time it will certainly come off.

aug 1-oawtds S. A. HARRIS, c.

Teacher Wanted,

TO take charge of a FREE SCHOOL. A gentleman preferred. None need apply unless well recommended. As to salary, &c., address,

ALLEN W. WOOTEN,
aug 5-4t* Mosely Hall P. O., N. C.

MRS. MILLER continues to accommodate Boarders, by the day, week or month.

A FEW IMPORTANT FACTS

IN REGARD TO

THE "SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS."

1. THEY are prepared from the best quality of Medicine by the discoverer, now an aged Minister of the Gospel, and are safe.

2. They have been known for years and tested by thousands.

3. Five hundred persons are known to have been cured by them.

4. They are not recommended by the proprietor for everything, but only for diseases which arise from disordered livers.

5. Directions and certificates accompany each box and these certificates are from well known and most respectable individuals.

6. Correspondents recommend them as good for Liver Disease, Chills and Fevers, Pneumonia, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Bilious Fevers, Bilious Rheumatism, Worms, Plurisy, Bronchitis, &c.

7. Several gentlemen state that the use of these Pills has been to them an annual saving of from $100 to $200; they are the best plantation medicine ever offered to the public.

8. Some Physicians of the highest standing prescribe them to their patients, and hundreds of boxes have been sold to regular practitioners.

9 During the last quarter, 2,880 boxes have been sold to Druggists, one in South Carolina and one in North Carolina—and some time ago over 3,700 boxes were ordered by Druggists in one town in Virginia.

☞ Price, $3 a box. For $30 a dozen boxes will be sent to any address. A very liberal discount to Druggists and country merchants. Cash (new currency) to accompany orders.

FOR SALE IN NORTH CAROLINA AS FOLLOWS:

Asheville, E. J. Aston,
Albemarle, J. M. Bivins,
Chapel Hill, R. B. Sanders,
Charlotte, J. Nye Hutchinson,
" F. S. Carr,
Clinton, Hubbard & Mosley,
Concord, J. Reid,
Enfield, J Coen,
Fayetteville, N. A. Stedman & Co.,
Goldsboro', Lucas & Moore,
Halifax, J. O'Brien,
Henderson, Wyche & Co.,
Lexington, J. P. Stimson,
Lincolnton, S. P. Sherrill,
Louisburg, J. Clifton,
Marion, Wm. Wakefield,
Pittsboro', J. Long,
Raleigh, Williams & Haywood,
" P. F. Pescud,
Rockingham, J. P. Norfham,
Salisbury, Henderson & Ennis,
Shelby, R. Froneberger,
Wadesboro', W. O. Bennett,
Whiteville, K. Haynes,
Wilmington, Walker Mears,
" H. McLin,
" W. H. Lippitt.

Address, GEORGE W. DEEMS.
july 27-dtawdw1m Goldsboro', N. C.

Wanted To Hire,

THREE NEGRO MEN by the day or month. Rations furnished and high wages paid. Apply, for three days, to

SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.
aug 9-d3t*

Large Sale of Wire at Auction.

ON THURSDAY, the 18th of August, we will sell, at auction, 205 Roles of Imported Iron Wire, assorted sizes, from No. 5 to 15. This will afford Tinners and others a rare opportunity to supply themselves.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
aug 9-dtd Auctioneers.

Charcoal!

WE wish to contract for 5,000 bushels Charcoal.

HECK, BRODIE & CO.,
aug 9-6t Raleigh Bayonet Manufactory.

EVERY BODY LOOK THIS WAY.

FLOUR, MEAL, CORN, BACON, MELLONS, &c., &c., for sale at

W. W. WOODELS.
2 doors West of the Presbyterian Church,
Raleigh, August 9, 1864. August 9-tf.

Negroes and Cotton.

I WISH to buy one hundred likely young NEGROES, between the ages of ten and sixteen years; and a first-rate farming BLACKSMITH. Also one or two hundred bales of good COTTON, in good order.

THOS J. PERSON,
aug 4-d7t* Garysburg, N. C.

$50 REWARD.

MY boy MACK has runaway. He left on Sunday evening last. I will give the above reward for his apprehension and delivery to me. Mack is about 19 years old, black complexion, weighs about 140 pounds, five feet three inches high. He may endeavor to make his way to the neighborhood of George W. Thompson's, as his mother belongs to the estate of Peleg S. Rogers.

JOHN O'ROURKE.
july 29-tf

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY COUNTY in the Southern Confederacy, to use the sett of implements of Carlisle's Patent, for repairing and renovating Cotton and Wool cards. We will sell county agencies or will sell the sett of implements, to some good and responsible person to use them in a county on half shares.

The sett (costing $75,00) is all that is required for the agent to begin with. This is a very profitable bussiness. Address,

J. H. CARLISLE. & CO.,
july 30-d26taw8t Ringwood, N. C.

WANTED,

FOR AN INFANT, ONE MONTH OLD, a WET NURSE, white or colored, to take entire charge of the child.

A good Seamstress and House Servant could be exchanged for the Nurse.

Apply at this office. aug 5 d6t*

DR. B. F. ARRINGTON.

(OFFICE AT EXCHANGE HOTEL.)

☞ Office hours from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m., and from 3 to 6 p. m., until 1st October.

aug 4-dtf

Dr. Deem's Appointments.

The Financial Agent of the North Carolina Orphan Endowment Fund, will, if Providence permit, address the people as follows:

August, 12th—Friday night, at Lenoir Institute.
" 13th and 14th—Saturday and Sunday, at Rainbow Church
" 16th—Tuesday, at Harnett Court.
" 18th—Thursday, at Egypt.
" 21st—Sunday, at Carthage.
" 23rd—Tuesday, at Carthage, (Moore court.)
" 25th—Thursday, at Zion Church, Montgomery county.
" 28th—Sunday, at Pine Grove Church, Montgomery county.
" 30th—Tuesday, at Troy, Montgomery co.

At the churches he expects to preach, and at the other appointments deliver an address on the state of the country. The friends of the Orphan Fund are respectfully requested to make arrangements to send the Agent forward from place to place.

☞ The Fayetteville Observer will please copy.

Desirable Real Estate For Sale.

FIVE miles from Greensboro', on the road leading to Salem, and in ¾ of a mile of New Gardeh College. The Tract of Land is 221 acres, about one-third cleared, and the balance in original growth of oak, chestnut, &c. There is upon the place a young orchard of three years' growth, embracing the most rare and choicest selection of of Peach, Apricot and Apple trees, numbering 1000 trees. The improvements are, a superior two-story White Dwelling with nine rooms, all furnished and nearly new, having been built in 18 0; two excellent out-houses for servants, with good brick chimneys; one store-room and smoke house; a superior barn and stables; in a word, the improvements are considered equal to any in the country. In the yard is a well of water that cannot be surpassed. This place being in the healthiest part of the State and near the Danville railroad and the thriving town of Greensboro', makes it the most attractive property on the market. The owner would sell or exchange it for property in Raleigh.

Address, Box 86, Raleigh, N. C. aug 9-taw6t

HEADQUARTERS ARMY NORTHERN VA., Ordnance Office, July 26, 1864.

BRIG. GEN. RUFUS BARRINGER, commanding Brigade of Cavalry, Army Northern Virginia, is hereby authorized to take possession of all cavalry arms, equipments and accoutrements in the hands of civilians or other unathorized persons in the State of North Carolina, when he is satisfied that such arms, &c., are legitimately the property of the Confederate States. All arms, &c., dropped by our troops or the enemy on their lines of march, or on battle-fields, or left or sold by officers or privates to persons not in the military service, are the property of the Confederate States. No person in the military service has a right to sell or otherwise dispose of arms, &c., except when under the orders and regulations of the Ordnance Department.

General Barringer will not delegate this authority to any one except commissioned officers of his own command, who will be furnished with a copy of this authority, and with instructions to furnish receipts to parties from whom arms, &c., are taken under its provisions.

By command of General R. E. LEE.
[Signed] BRISCO G. BALDWIN,
Lieut. Col. and Chief Ordnance Officer, Army Northern Va.

Under this authority, I desire especially to gather up McClellan saddles. These saddles were captured from the enemy. There can be no private property in them. Partizan Rangers and others have no right to sell them, except to the government, which pays fixed prices for the captures.

This brigade is much in need of good saddles. Many of those we have are ruining the horses' backs. The men are losing largely and the service suffering severely by these saddles being withheld from it, often abstracted by soldiers. I appeal to all patiots to come forward and voluntarily give them up to the officers and men of this brigade in their respective localities, who will receipt for them. Those now at home, and especially all on "horse detail," are required to gather up these saddles, also Sharp's rifles, Colt's repeaters, and other cavalry arms and equipments, the property of the Confederate States, and bring them back into the service. All reasonable expenses incurred in this way will be repaid them.

I claim no right at present either to seize or impress these arms and equipments, but I confidently expect every honest man, not in the field, to give them up. They ought to be ashamed, in a time like this, to be seen with them.

RUFUS BARRINGER, Brig. Gen.
aug 4-tw2w

Office Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co'py,

RALEIGH, July 7, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of 15 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after after 1st of August, 1864, in four per cent certificates and bonds of the Confederate States, or in Confederate treasury notes of the old issue at face value, at the option of the Company.

W. W. VASS,
jul 8 dtf Treasurer.

Negroes and Foundryman Wanted.

OFFICE OF THE LOCKVILLE MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
LOCKVILLE, Chatham county, N. C.

WANTED immediately, by this Company, THIRTY GOOD NEGROES—choppers prefered. We also wsih to employ a white FOUNDRYMAN, who can take the entire control of a cold blast charcoal Furnace. For one well qualified, steady employment will be given. Apply to me at once, at the Endor Furnace, or address me there, via Fayetteville, N. C.

W. S. DOWNER, Supt.
july 25-d10t

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE R. R., SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, Richmond, July 29, 1864.

Notice.

WANTED.—A Master Machinist. Persons applying will be required to give good references.

CHAS. G. TALCOTT,
aug 3 d12t Superintendent.

SHOE MANUFACTORY!

I am constantly Manufacturing at Thomasville, North Carolina,

LADIES' LACE BOOTS,

Made of the finest French Calf Skin, with Morocco tips and eyeletts—

LADIES' FRENCH CALF GAITERS,
GENTLEMENS' do do do
Do do do Boots,
Do Kip Brogan Shoes.
Heavy Negro Brogans

☞ Address me at Greensboro', N. C.

aug 2-d26t A. A. WILLIARD.

NOTICE.—All those who have not paid into the Treasury of the North Carolina Volunteer Navy Company their subscriptions, are requested to do so at once, as the Company is now about sending abroad an Agent to make purchase of a vessel. And those wishing to take stock will have a short time to procure the same before the books will be closed.

CYRUS P. MENDENHALL,
aug 5-d6t President.

Raleigh Conservative, Wilmington Journal, and Greensboro' Patriot will please copy in daily one week and send bills to this office for settlement.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

Confederate Taxes!

THE Confederate Tax Assessors for the County of Wake, will attend at the following times and places, for the purpose of assessing the TAXES for the year 1864. At—

Raleigh, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, 1st, 2nd and 3rd September.
Banks, Monday, 5th "
Barney Jones', Tuesday, 6th "
Lashley's X Roads, Wednesday, 7th "
Green Level, Thursday, 8th "
Morrisville, Friday, 9th "
Bushee's, Monday, 12th "
Hood's Tuesday, 13th "
Wakefield, Wednesday, 14th "
Folesville, Thursday, 15th "
Forestville, Friday, 16th "
Dunnsville, Saturday, 17th "
Laws', Tuesday, 20th "
Oak Grove, Wednesday, 21st "
G. W. Thompson's, Thursday, 22nd "

The tax-payers of the County are hereby notified to attend at the times and places above stated, nearest their respective residences, and furnish to the Assessors a correct list of the following subjects of taxation, on hand, held and owned on the 17th of February, 1864:

Land, number of acres and value in 1860. Slaves, number, sex, age, and value in 1860. Horses, Mules, Asses and Jennets, and value in 1860. Cattle, number and value in 1860. Sheep, Goats and Hogs, and value in 1860. Cotton, Wool, Tobacco, Corn, Wheat, Oats, Rye, Buckwheat, Rice, Potatoes, of all kinds, Peas, Groundpeas, Beans, Flour, Meal, Sugar, Molasses, Bacon, Lard, Spirituous Liquors, &c., on hand on the 17th day of February, 1864, and not necessary for family consumption for the year 1864. The number of bushels and their value respectively, must be stated separately.

Household and Kitchen Furniture, Agricultural implements, Mechanical Tools, and Musical instruments, and their value in 1860. Carriages, Carts and Wagons. Drays, &c., and value in 1860. Books, Maps, Paintings, Pictures, Stationery, &c., and value in 1860. Property of all Corporations, Joint Stock Companies and Associations, Gold and Silver coin, Gold dust, and Gold or Silver bullion. Amount of all solvent credits, Bank Bills, and all other papers issued as currency, (exclusive of non-interest bearing Confederate Treasury Notes, and employed in a taxed business.) Value of all moneys held abroad, and bills of Exchange on foreign countries; and the value of all articles of personal or mixed property not enumerated above, and not exempt from taxation. Land, Slaves, Cotton and Tobacco purchased since the 1st of January, 1862, must be listed at the amount paid for them. The Bacon will also be listed.

M. A. BLEDSOE, R. H. JONES, } Assessors.
aug 3-d26t

HEADQUARTERS RVR. N. RESE C., Raleigh, Aug. 6, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 5.

IT has been reported to the Lieutenant General Commanding Reserves, that deserters from the army are permitted to remain unmolested in certain counties of this State. It is hereby made the duty of the Senior Reserves, to apprehend and deliver them to the nearest Military Commandant; and the Captains of the different companies are made and will be held strictly responsible for the execution of this order, in their respective counties.

By command of Lt. General Holmes.
aug 8-7t JNO. W. HINSDALE, A. A. General.

Conservative, Fayetteville Observer, Asheville News, Charlotte Democrat, Salisbury Watchman, copy seven times.

HATS! HATS!!

FOR every two and a half pounds of clean and well washed WOOL, we will give a wool hat. Parties at a distance can send wool per Express to Franklinton. We will deliver the hats at that point, if desired.

A. S. GILL & CO.

Pacific Post Office, Franklin county, N. C.
July 28, 1864—oaw-4t*

Runaway Negroes For Sale.

I OFFER for sale two negro men, ISAAC and CÆSAR, who left the plantation of the late Gen. Thomas J. Green, in Warren county, on the month of January, 1863, and are now supposed to be in the neighborhood of Weldon, N. C., near which place one of them, (Isaac) has a wife, belonging to Wm. H. Ponton, Esq.

The negroes above named were formerly the property of Mr. Dudley Clanton, deceased, of Halifax county, N. C.

DESCRIPTION.—Isaac is very black, about 26 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches in height.—Cæsar near the same age and heigth, of dark mulatto or ginger-cake color.

My address is Louisburg, N. C.

GEO. TUNSTALL, Agent
aug 5 d6t* For N. R. and G. D. Tunstall.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at TEN DOLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

Sorghum Boilers,

FOR SALE.

I am Manufacturing Boilers of all sizes. All orders promptly attended to.

P. T. NORWOOD.
Raleigh, July 22 dtf.

Bonds for Sale.

FIVE HUNDRED MILLION CONFEDERATE SIX PER CENT. BONDS.

THESE BONDS present the greatest inducements for investments. They have thirty years to run, interest payable semi-annually, and are secured by import and export duties; are exempt, principal and interest, from taxation, and the coupons receivable as coin for custom duties. Apply to

ALLEN S. GIBBS,
Agent Treasury Department,
Wilmington, N. C., July 22-tf

ADOLPH COHN,

WHOLESALE TOBACCO HOUSE,

AND

Commission Merchant,

GOLDSBORO', N. C.

LIBERAL advancements made on Produce consigned to me.
july 14, 1864—d3m.

THE SAPONA CANE MILL

IS THE MOST PERFECT MACHINE FOR

GRINDING SORGHUM,

YET OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

CAREFULLY constructed under the immediate supervision of a gentleman resident for several years on a sugar plantation, it combines the results of his practical experience with best material and good workmanship. It requires very little wood work in setting up, and combines, in an eminent degree, economy and durability.

Other Mills of 2 and 3 rollers, horizontal and vertical, and Syrup Boilers from 20 gallons to 120 gallons, for sale. Address

SAPONA IRON CO.,
Fayetteville, N. C.

N. B.—Mills and boilers delivered at Egypt on Western Railroad, or at Raleigh, or Morrisville on N. C. Railroad.
july 21 2m*

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERSMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

RALEIGH, JULY 2, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE Cotton Yarn for Wool, upon the following terms, viz,

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Rockingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the packages who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.
july 8-14d-tf

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION STORE.

W. H. AND R. S. TUCKER AND W. R. Andrews, have this day associated themselves together under the name and style of TUCKER, ANDREWS & Co., for the purpose of conducting a general Auction and Commission business. All business entrusted to them will meet with promptness and dispatch.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.
june 23 12t-3t

Stolen.

FROM THE EXCHANGE HOTEL, Raleigh, on the 22nd of June last, one Gold Thimble, marked A. J., also a pair of Pearl and Jet Earrings, with hair encased. Any information left at THIS OFFICE, leading to the recovery of said articles, will be liberally rewarded.
july 21-d26t

RICHMOND CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, OF RICHOND, VA.

CAPITAL $300,0000.

Takes risks against fire at lowest rates.

T. H. WYNNE, Prest. E. McCARTHY, Sec.

N. B.—AGENTS WANTED. jul 23tu2w

CHARLOTTE FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THE exercises of this School will be resumed on WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14th. Those who wish to secure places, must make early application. For circulars containing terms, &c., address Rev. R. BURWELL, Charlotte, N. C.
july 27 2taw4t*

SHEET IRON FOR SORGHUM BOILERS 4¼ and 8½ feet long, 3-16 inches thick and 30 inches wide, for sale by

CREECH & LITCHFORD.
july 2-1'5 dtf

LOANS ON THE SECURITY OF THE FIVE HUNDRED MILLION SIX PER CENT. NON-TAXABLE BONDS UNDER THE SEVENTH SECTION OF THE CURRENCY LAW.

Deposites on call will be received by the Treasurer in this city, Assistant Treasurer at Charleston and Mobile, and the Depositaries at Wilmington, Raleigh, Columbia, Augusta, Savannah and Montgomery, and certificates will be issued for the same, bearing interest at the rate of four per cent per annum, and secured by the hypothecation of an amount of the above bonds, equal to the sum of these loans. The bonds to be set apart by the Treasurer, and the proceeds, when sold, applied exclusively to the payment of the said certificates.

The security and convenience afforded to banks and other corporations, and to the public generally, by this mode of temporary investment, and the effect of the measure if generally adopted, in keeping the currency within moderate bounds, it is hoped, will commend it to the favorable consideration of the community, and secure their prompt co-operation in carrying it into effect.

G. A. TRENHOLM,
Secretary of the Treasury.
RICHMOND, July 23, 1864. july 27-dtf

OFFICE OF C. S. DEPOSITARY,

RALEIGH, N. C., July 26th, 1864.

HOLDERS of eight and seven per cent. certificates, issued by George W. Mordecai, late Depositary, and of six per cent. certificates issued by the undersigned, are requested to present them and receive their Bonds. The coupons thereon, due January first and July first, 1864, will be paid at the same time.

Holders of Registered Stocks, who have heretofore received their interest at Wilmington, are again informed that the same will be paid at this office in future. Holders of *any* Registered Bonds can receive their interest at this office, by requesting the Register at Richmond to transfer his stock to the pay-roll of this Depositary.

C. B. HARRISON,
july 27-4t C. S. Depositary.
Conservative copy till forbid.

HILLSBORO N. C. Military Academy.—The Second Session (1864) of this Institution, will commence July 1st. For Circulars and information apply to

Maj. WM. M. GORDON,
ma. 17 95-d3m

WANTED TO HIRE by the MONTH, or for the balance of the year, a good WASHER and IRONER. For further particulars, enquire at this office. aug 2-d6t*

The Confederate.

D. K. McRAE, A. M. GORMAN,
EDITORS.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & Co.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1864.

What Next?

Under our enquiry "What Next?" in our last, we took occasion to say, that the law should at once be put in force upon such persons as held offices, or performed functions, as to whom an oath of allegiance was exacted and who had until now refused or neglected to be sworn; and that such as had sworn allegiance and had violated it, ought to be tried and brought to punishment.

There is no higher crime than disloyalty; none more injurious to society, and none meaner or baser. As patriotism is virtuous and honorable, so disloyalty is vicious and dishonorable; for no man is obliged to be the citizen of a country,—he can leave it, if it does not suit him; but he has no right to live under its laws, make a living out of its people, and enjoy the privileges of its citizenship, and be disloyal to its sovereignty. How can Judges, themselves sworn and paid officers, reconcile it to themselves to arraign and try lesser criminals, who commit petty offences, as they do on every circuit, and permit these more grievous misdemeanors to pass without notice?

But there is another class of persons who richly merit the notice of Grand Jurors and Judges: We mean the leaders and such members as still remain in the secret Tory Association, calling itself the "Heroes of America." This is a wider-spread and more dangerous organization than has yet been developed, and would have been one of much greater danger if any disaster had befallen us in this campaign.

It was introduced into this section, we are assured, by a man of note, who received the suggestion directly from the enemy, who are conversant with its signs, and recognize its obligations to a certain extent. The chief initiators are, in many instances, preachers, and in some instances they officiate as teachers of *colored congregations;* and many of the members are men of sufficient intelligence to be entirely aware of the crime they have committed.

Upon these the strength of the law ought to be brought to bear. Not only the law, but the churches should take hold of their delinquent preachers, and exercise upon them a discipline suitable to their offence.

We are of the opinion that every man who has joined this nefarious association, or encouraged or aided others to do so, has been guilty of treason, and is liable in the courts of the Confederate States. The overt act consists in the assumption of obligations towards the enemy as contained in the oath—the establishment of communication with him by signs mutually understood, and the recognition of favors to be received at his hands. The very act of initiation, is a conspiracy with the enemy against the peace and welfare of our Government, and is within the definition of treason, in so far as it is an act of "*adherence* to the enemy, giving him aid and comfort."

If it can be proved that this society had its origin with the enemy, its signs understood by them, its obligations regarded as reciprocal, then membership is the overt act of treason. We have been informed that such proof can be made.

But if not, treason, such a conspiracy is a high misdemeanor. On examination, it is discovered that neither under the old Government nor under that of the Confederacy, had the Federal Courts, nor have the Confederate Courts cognizance of the offence of conspiracy against the Government, inasmuch as these Courts have only cognizance of statute offences and have not common law jurisdiction.

If this be so, the next Congress should most early remedy the defect; for society may suffer all manner of evils, and the Government be put in imminent peril, if conspiracy can neither be arrested nor punished by the tribunals of the Confederacy. But one thing is certain, such a conspiracy as this secret society, is a common law offence, and the subject of jurisdiction in the State. It is to be expected, therefore, that the grand jurors of the different counties will take these matters in charge, and that they will investigate them thoroughly, to sift this organization, discover its leaders and abettors, and by their proper punishment save society from the dissemination of such injurious examples.

But there are other offences dangerous and injurious, and more difficult to deal with.—These are seditious speakings and writings. There is a natural and instinctive love among freemen for liberty of speech and of the press, and to such length has this been carried, that under the form of this LIBERTY, has much license been indulged, and great mischief perpetrated upon society and government. In North Carolina this license has been and continues to be of the extremest character, and its evil effects have been felt in the increase of dissatisfaction among our people and troops, in the desertion from the army, in the notorious encouragement of the enemy. The positive evil of this state of things has been the prolongation of the war, the hindering of the measures of government, and the agitation of the people. From this evil the State has now a right to claim deliverance. A vast majority has put the seal of popular condemnation upon this agitation; the public sentiment upholds the arm of government, and will sustain it in any just measures for the suppression of this evil.

In our next, we will point out specific instances of this kind of offence against society, with our own suggestions of the remedy.

Mobile.

The wire last night flashed the intelligence that the enemy's fleet had passed Fort Morgan—that Buchanan, who fought in the Merrimac, and sunk the Cumberland, and whipped the Congress, had encountered the seventeen fleet of fourteen ships and three Iron clads, with the Tennessee, the Selma and the Gaines, in a desperate fight; during which the Tennessee had surrendered, with Admiral Buchanan, wounded, on board; the Selma had been captured, and the Gaines beached near the Hospital of Fort Morgan and was safe, and the enemy firing at Fort Powell after having lost a monitor and a ship. All this denotes a determined attack on Mobile. But it does not denote the capture of the city, by any manner of means.

All that the foe has accomplished, has been at the outpost. He might have appeared before Fort Powell before ever receiving the fire of Morgan, and the brave Buchanan might well have waited within the harbor, until the outer works were imperilled, before giving the small navy of the Confederates to the hazard of the dread rencounter against such numerical advantage. Along the Bay of Mobile the fortifications have been erected with skill and labor. Time of ample dimension has been afforded—warning of sufficient meaning has been given—and the material of labor has been furnished. Mobile ought to be impregnable; and there is no need for dread and apprehension. We may see an accumulation of force, as at Charleston. The city may be shelled—Greek fire, the fire of a hellish yankee vengeance, may be thrown on the homes of its people—women and children may be driven for shelter to the woods to live in tents, while their hearthstones are bursted by the solid shot. But Mobile will not be delivered, up and like to Charleston, Petersburg and Atlanta, the infuriate effort of a malign foe will be an abortion.

It has not yet befallen us this campaign to recount a serious disaster. The prayers of our people and the valor of our soldiers, God, and the army under God, have preserved us; and we have faith "Be not afraid." Though cowards and traitors gloom and despond, "be not afraid," is uttered in every act, and breathed in every whisper, and betokened in every sign that comes "from the front." The cause is uppermost, and the new-born Empire already sees the sun.

P. S.—The cowardly surrender of Fort Gaines by Colonel Anderson, was not anticipated when we wrote the above article. But disastrous as is this act, it does not involve the capture of the city. This Fort is not essential to its defence, and Maury and his force will yet give a good account to the country.

Deserters.

Since our articles of yesterday, we have seen the order from Lieut. Gen. Holmes, requiring the Senior Reserves to be employed in the arresting of deserters. This is a move in the right direction. By all means let the authorities in North Carolina make any part of the State too hot for these characters. In order effectually to accomplish this, patrols should be out all the time, in the infested portions, so as to follow and keep the deserter constantly on the march—allow him no respite from fatigue, nor suffer him to halt for refreshment; make it far more tolerable for him to be at his post with the army.

General Holmes can accomplish much, and Gen. Gatlin can materially aid him. Among his justices of the peace and militia officers, there are many men who are not producers of food—not useful in that way, nor of any use in their respective *official* characters. The almost universal sentiment is, that these persons ought to do military service. If they cannot be conscripted, at least let them be employed at home. The Adjutant General may well enrol those of them who are not engaged in useful avocations, so as to relieve the Senior Reserves in the performance of their labor of taking deserters.

And to the deserter we would say, why remain in your present dishonorable attitude? Your position is one of increasing peril. The last blow of the war is now being stricken. If all are at their post, this blow may be so dealt as to ensure a speedy peace. The signs of peace are brighter every day. What will be the condition of the deserter when the war is over—when the true soldiers come back to their neighborhoods? Think you that you will be forgiven? Not unless you redeem the crime by hastening back to duty. If you come in now voluntarily, go to duty, aid the cause, and are found among the faithful in the day of deliverance, you will be safe. But to all deserters who determine to continue in their crime, we tell you that your life is forfeited—that the whole power of the State will be brought to bear upon you, that armed men will hunt you in your hiding places, and find you—there will be no hope for you. Let deserters, then, heed this warning, hasten to surrender and return to duty, and make their name conspicuous. The cause needs every man, and all must come.

We clip the following from the Mason Confederate:

WHAT STONEMAN SAYS.—In an interview with Gen. Stoneman yesterday, he stated that at the time of his surrender but 250 men were with him. Fifteen to sixteen hundred of his troops had scattered and fled in all directions about three hours before he gave up his sword. He further states that his officers reported to him that their ammunition was exhausted. Had the gallant Confederates known of this they would have furnished them powder to enable them to fight it out, for our troops would much prefer killing raiders to taking them prisoners. Stoneman says that of the 600 men brought in, all but 250 were captured after his surrender. Everybody can take his statement for what it is worth.

For the Legislature and Sheriff.

RICHMOND.—Capt. B. F. Little is elected to the Commons, beating O. H. Dockery 504 votes.

BURKE—Senate—Poe 810, Patterson 172. Patterson elected in the district. Commone—J. J. Erwin elected.

LINCOLN—Ambrose Costner elected to the Commons.

GASTON—Commons—W. T. Shipp.

GASTON, LINCOLN AND CATAWBA—Senate, M. S. McCorkle.

CLEAVELAND, RUTHERFORD AND POLK.—Dr. W. T. Miller is elected to the Senate.

SAMPSON—Senate—Wm Kirby. Commons—L. A. Powell, Patrick Murphy.

BLADEN, BRUNSWICK AND COLUMBUS.—Senate—J. W. Ellis.

PERSON—Senate—Winstead 393, Holeman 318, Walker 106. Commons—Cunningham 651, Wilkerson 109. Sheriff—Smith elected.

GREENE—Commons—Best 309, Freeman 215. Speight elected Senator from Greene and Lenoir.

MARTIN—Senate—Stubbs elected. Commons—S. W. Outterbridge elected over Waldo by 6 majority.

ALEXANDER—Senate—Bogle elected. Commons—Carson elected.

WASHINGTON AND MARTIN—J. R. Stubbs elected to the Senate. Maj. S. C. Latham, Commons from Washington. Sheriff—Durden elected. Washington claims to be the banner county, having given Vance 338—Holden *none!*

FRANKLIN—Senate—W. Harris. Commons—W. K. Davis. Holden received only 17 votes in the county.

CHOWAN.—Vance 250, Holden 8. Ewe elected to the Senate and Bonbury to the Commons.

MOORE.—Commons, E. J. Harrington.—Poll: Harrington 559, T. W. Ritter (Holdenite) 492.

MOORE AND MONTGOMERY SENATOR.—Moore: Dr. J. M. Crump 545. Bright (Holdenite) 457. Commons, Davis 256, Jordan 293.—Sheriff, McAuly, 219, Lauder 166, Andrews 91, Lassiter 40.

Official Vote for Governor of North Carolina, 1862. 1864.

COUNTIES.	VANCE.	JOHNSTON.	VANCE.	HOLDEN.
Alamance,	970	173	736	220
Alexander,	749	115	311	183
Anson,	826	108	754	26
Alleghany,	227	12	—	—
Ashe,	648	15	—	—
Beaufort,	534	102	—	—
Bertie,	525	105	—	—
Bladen,	332	344	472	28
Brunswick,	316	304	460	19
Burke,	886	239	451	101
Buncombe,	1,323	274	827	233
Cabarrus,	587	504	545	38
Caldwell,	838	40	—	—
Camden,	127	13	—	—
Carteret,			—	—
Caswell,	540	270	903	31
Catawba,	665	555	876	41
Chatham,	1,518	127	1202	640
Cumberland,	1,015	364	1454	209
Cherokee,			—	—
Chowan,			250	3
Clay,	279	38	—	—
Cleveland,	523	575	600	maj.
Columbus,	297	496	—	—
Craven,	117	113	569	1
Currituck,	31	14	—	—
Davie,	736	132	627	123
Duplin,	100	961	937	65
Davidson,	1,368	162	854	487
Edgecombe,	113	508	962	8
Franklin,	525	378	—	—
Forsythe,	1,371	244	672	560
Gaston,	379	427	448	203
Gates.			—	—
Guilford,	1,977	74	1144	545
Granville,	942	445	1189	185
Greene,	330	134	244	204
Halifax,	451	538	1041	8
Harnett,	414	204	336	172
Haywood,			—	
Henderson,	1,208	82	—	
Hertford,	190	51	496	3
Hyde,	287	15	—	
Iredell,	1,544	161	1065	93
Jackson,	604	117	—	
Johnston,	1,000	194	499	619
Jones,	63	29	168	2
Lenoir,	267	140	—	
Lincoln,	605	367	450	448
Macon,			—	
Madison,	619	165	—	
Martin,	282	230	525	35
McDowell,	728	104	—	
Mecklenburg,	425	1,335	1690	112
Mitchell,			—	
Montgomery,	227	18	353	242
Moore,	1,060	120	654	450
Nash,	317	282	—	
New Hanover,	287	1,237	982	22
Northampton,	385	299	753	15
Orange,	1,451	362	1252	174
Onslow,	342	293	—	
Pasquotank,	163	20	—	
Perquimans,	85	13	—	
Person,	559	191	714	78
Pitt,	649	229	784	48
Polk,			147	96
Randolph,	1,357	55	636	863
Rowan,	1,345	407	1301	63
Richmond,	634	97	511	196
Robeson,	931	320	960	119
Rockingham,	569	273	791	115
Rutherford,	1,147	257	778	378
Sampson,	463	704	869	171
Stanly,	943	10	396	178
Stokes,	653	82	448	231
Surry,	658	204	00	00
Transylvania,			00	00
Tyrrell,			00	00
Union,	556	417	00	00
Wake,	2,269	489	1497	1271
Wayne,	706	466	850	134
Warren,	174	464	765	2
Washington,			338	0
Watauga,	423	62	00	00
Wilkes,	1,615	76	95	379
Wilson,	188	466	395	24
Yadkin,	1,172	58	272	maj.
Yancey,	714	186	00	00
	52 833	20,174		
	20,174			

Vance's maj. 32 659

We congratulate our friend of the Salisbury Watchman on the defeat of Mr. Nathaniel Boyden. The people of Rowan and Davie have very properly repudiated a man who refused to pay his tithe and who introduced a Nullification bill into our Legislature.

KITTRELL SPRINGS HOSPITAL.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—A soldier writing to some paper from General Hospital, No. 8, Raleigh, gives a cheering account of the interest taken in that Hospital by the ladies of Raleigh, and also speaks commendingly of the skill of those who have the said hospital in charge. I having been an inmate of the hospital at this place, feel under obligations to acknowledge the attention received from the ladies of this and the surrounding communities, and also from those who have the supervision of the patients under their charge. This hospital being located in the country could not be visted by those outside of its pale as often as if it were situated in the city, but this difficulty has been somewhat overcome by the weekly visit of the ladies, who bring with them large quantities of delicacies, and place them in the hands of the Steward, who makes a liberal distribution of them among the patients. In this way the friends of this hospital have contributed much for the improvement and comfort of those sent here for medical treatment.

We shall be pardoned for venturing a suggestion to those who come here on errands of mercy. I think it is not deemed desirable that large numbers of ladies should visit the wards at the same time. This often produces in very sick patients unusual excitement which often results in injury, and although I have heard no complaint from Surgeons in this particular, yet my observation and experience teach me, that in order to promote the well being of the sufferers, but few visitants should be admitted to the ward at once. Let those who have large experience in sick rooms visit them in company with the ward-matrons as often as they will; but let others content themselves with speaking cheerfully and encouragingly to the convalescents, and with contributing as much as they desire in the way of provisions, which will always be thankfully received and impartially distributed.

It has been but a few weeks since this hospital commenced operations; yet under the supervision and control of Dr. H. A. Butt, Surgeon in charge, it has attained a proficiency not surpassed by many of long standing. Its organization is perfect. Every department is managed with admirable skill; no disorder or confusion ever being manifest. In the Medical department Drs. Jones, Drake and Berry, who have their respective wards, are untiring in their efforts to alleviate the suffering, and by kind words or sallies of good humor often revive the spirits of the despondING.

In the culinary department, Dr. G. W. Backnall has exhibited his usual ingenuity in supplying every edible that the markets afford which is palatable or nutritious for the sick. And although there have been some complainings, yet upon a close observation for more than two weeks, I have no hesitation in affirming that the fare in this institution is excellent, both for the enlisted men and officers. Indeed, considering the hardness of the times, and the scarcity of provisions, it is marvelous what a variety of dishes, well served up, are daily placed upon the table.

In its general management, Dr. H. A. Butt has shown himself fully competent to carry on with success an enterprise which is admitted by all to be encumbered with numerous difficulties. His position is one which requires the greatest decision of character, a deep insight into human nature, and an exercise of the most patient forbearance; yet his long service in the field, his experience in the hospital at Wilmington, together with his native ability, qualify him for the responsible position he now occupies. The friends of the suffering may congratulate themselves on having such an asylum for those who have been wounded or worn out in their country's service.

The laws of the institution to which all are required to yield implicit obedience, are wholesome and just. While intemperance, a disregard of cleanliness, and all disorders are strictly prohibited and summarily punished, yet the lovers of peace and good order feel not the slightest oppression from these wise restrictions.

A PATIENT.

IN THE TRENSHES NIGH PETERSBUG.
August 6th, 1864.

Dear Mr. Konfederit:—I am here now in a plase nigh onto as hot as the inside of a barel with the bung hole stoped up and hit a lyin in the sun, but I cant resist the temtation of ritin a few lines to my frends *Mister William Holdren* and *Mister John Pennington*, and as by readin of the papers sense the elexion fur Guviner of the Stait. I cant find out where they are, I will rite it tu you, and git you to print it in your paper, hopin that these few lines may meet their ise. They use to live in Rawly, but I think they moved outen town sumetime about the 4th or fifth of this present munth. Well then here goes to my dear frends William an John.

The elexion fite is jist about over and the returns in a gineral way has all kum in, and as the dust and stmoke of the late politikal fite clears away, we find that thar have bin a most enormus slauter in the ranks of the enemy—and that their gineral officers suffered konsiderable too. Among the ded bodies found on the battle field was found two—one very large one with a piece of a shoe brush on his uper lip—and anuther very small tallow faced one both of which smelt mity strong uf *Naval Stores* and blokade sperits. I hope nary one of em was your'n—the sum folks said they laverd you konsiderable. If I thought tho' raly was yourn, I would quit ritin imegiately, for u no hit aint no use to rite to ded fokes. Howsomever I never like to here of anybody a dyin *suddenly onexpected like*, without somebody sayin a sort on a funeral dirg over them, and I will therefore hear say a few words over them *pervitikaly*-dead corpuses, and then proceed with my letter uv friendship to you. In the first plase to you too ded corpuses I would say, I am sorry yous is both so very ded—nextly I hope your frens will see you desently intird beneath the perlitikal clods of the valy and ereckt over your poor ded frames a sope stone slab engraved with some sootable motter, say sumstin like the follerin affectin wurds:

Here lies them who livin lied—and althe they now ar ded they still lie, which proves the old sayin, ruiin passhun strong in death, to be very true indeed. If you should ever rise agin, it will be after the millenium, when the devil will be loosed again for a sesun—but you better had wait until he gits all things better fixed than they wus before fur your plans, or sum poor deludid little devil may agin turn States evidence agin you, and stick sum salt herin, old rope, tar or somthin uv that kind to your noze, or say to you H. O. A. which would make a rattlin of the dry bones and a shakin of the nees. I forgot to say that I hope they will bind a red kord roun your grave stone so that your frens may no you when they pas that way. Departed korpuses, I wood ask you to rite to us, but taint no use—as thar haint no male line frum here to whar you is gone to, so farewell.

Now deer William and John, I will proceed with my letter to you. You both no you have sed a good many things sense this perlitikal kampane opened which you knowed it wus'nt so when you sed it. Some feller ur nuther has set you rite on a good many of them aredy, but you wont stay sot rite, fur just lately you said that the soldiers wus'nt alowed to vote like they wanted to, that the box war garded, and all sich. Now, William, didint you and John both no that wus'nt so when you sed it? In the brigaid I stay in, every man was allowed to vote just as he pleased, even the pickets on the front lines was sent for to come and vote. You orter be more keerful about sayin things you cant prove by good and repekable men.

I am ritin as your frend and now you take a frens advise, and do like we soldiers in the trenshes have to do—take what the goverument sees fit to give you and keep your *heds low*. It's only these high heded would-be-something-but-cant kind uv folkes that ever git hurt anyhow, in a general way. Let me give you both a vurse ur two in skripture which I think fits your case, both uv you: "Pride goeth before destruction and a hawty spirit before a fall," and whosoever shall exhalt himself shall be abased, and "he that humbleth himself shall be exhaulted." This is good skripture, and you ort to both uv act on hit.

Now William, I advise you and John both uv you to quit politiks and go home and tend to the children. Politiks dont suit you, nary a one uv you. When the people wants one uv you fur a Guviner and the tother fur a State printer, they will send fur you, just like they did fur Vance. The people dont like overly peart chaps no how.

William, here is a little pease uv poitry, mity nigh like unto a sam or him, which I want you to get by hart, and say it over evry nite just after you git through sayin uv your "now I lay me down to sleep:"

That State House room want built fur me,
At hit I've lost my only chance,
And through the window now I'll see,
For two years more, that Z. B. Vance.

Now aint that purty? I made it a purpose for you. It wont be hard to get, and then hit is so nigh the pint. And John, I haint forgot you neether, here is some fur you too, hit aint quite as good as William's, but as you play the second fiddle any way, I reckon hit will do. Git it by hart:

Of printing for the State I dreamed,
And oh! hit was a happy trance;
But when I woke before me seemed,
Just in my way, that Z. B. Vance.

Your *few* frens here in the army wish to be remembered to you in sorrow—they dont look happy some how, and seems kinder downcast like. You, both uv you, take a frien's advise and go home and be quiet. May-be you may come to some good end yet. You know the old sayin—While the lamp holds out to burn, and so forth.

Your true frend and adviser, "JOB."

From the Savannah Republican.

Lieut. General Hardee and his Position.

In a recent correspondence of "P. W. A," from the Virginia stand point, the country has been furnished with a history or resume of the removal of General Johnston from the Army of Tennessee, and of affairs generally connected with that act of the President.

We, in common with a large portion of the people of the country, were surprised at the time, that the command did not devolve upon General Hardee, as second in command to General Johnston; for no soldier in the war has a brighter record, and certainly no one has achieved greater or more brilliant successes in the field. It was strange then to the minds of many, not only in the army, but out of it, that general Hardee was not the successor of General Johnston.

In the correspondence of "P. W. A," this matter is discussed, but we have been informed by officers from the Army of Tennessee, with whom we have recently conversed, that the correspondent does General Hardee great injustice, and it is but due to that noble officer that his position be fully defined before the country.

To those who have not seen the correspondence, we will mention that the writer states, in substance, that General Hardee was not offered the command as successor to General Johnston, because he had most positively declined the command of the same army in November last, when Gen. Bragg was removed, and further states that a modest estimate of his own abilities and a wish not to assume responsibility, were the cause which impelled him to refuse the command, and for this reason the President did not tender it to him a second time.

Very few persons out of the army understood fully, nor have they appreciated the act of General Hardee in November last. It was certainly not a wish to decline responsibility nor altogether a modest estimate of his ability to command, which prompted him to act as he did. It was something more noble, more sublime, and as a patriot soldier, his motives should be known, and should form a part of history.

After the battle of Missionary Ridge, the army was demoralized, and the country was dispirited. General Hardee came from that field, as from all others, with flying colors, and on the removal of General Bragg, was offered and urged to take the command. He weighed the matter with due consideration, and decided to decline; not as "P. W. A," states, from any want of confidence in himself, or a desire to shirk responsibility. These allegations we are informed, do the tried and noble soldier great injustice. He felt that as the army was broken and demoralized, and the country dispirited, it would require more than he probably could bring to bear upon the situation as a new commander, to secure at once the confidence of the people, and re establish the morals of the army. There were two old and tried soldiers who already possessed the unbounded confidence of the army and country in the persons of both General Johnston and General Beauregard, and it was to one of these noble chieftains that General Hardee, with the modesty of true merit and forgetting self in the emergency of country's peril, turned as the proper man for the place and the occasion. His personal ambition was secondary to the salvation of his country, and this he could not, and would not sacrifice to the risk of personal glory. What more noble act of heroism could he have accomplished than this? His judgment and foresight too were proven by following events, for by the appointment of Gen. Johnston, the army and country too were quickly and almost magically reinvigorated, and in a short time, by the valuable aid which he administered, together with General Johnston, the whole prospect became bright and promising.

This act of self-abnegation on the part of Gen. Hardee certainly eclipsed all his deeds of valor in the field, and when the country comes to know and to appreciate the history of the affair as herein embodied, it will add new lustre to a name which is already among the brightest of our revolution.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by S. TURASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

From Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, Aug. 8.—Since the explosion of Friday, nothing of interest has occurred except some mortor shelling and picket firing, resulting in nothing. Grant is certainly sending more troops from his command to the valley; he is not believed, however, to have abandoned mining, but still perseveres in digging.

Northern News.

RICHMOND, Aug. 8.—The Washington Chronicle of the 6th says, the city council of Philadelphia has voted to pay four hundred dollars bounty to every volunteer. The most extensive gang of of counterfeiters ever known in the United States, was broken up at St. Louis, and a large amount of counterfeit greenbacks secured.

Great excitement exist in Montgomery county, in consequence of an attempt to carture a band of guerillas and deserters in that county. Citizens Hillsboro' fear the rebels will execute their threats to burn the town. A regiment of infantry has been ordered to Hillsboro', and stormy times are anticipated.

Wade, of Ohio, and Davis, of Maryland, have published letters strongly animadverting upon the refusal of Lincoln to sign a bill for the reorganization of the rebel State governments.

From Mobile.

MOBILE, Aug. 7.—Friday night Lt. Colonel Williams, commanding Fort Powell, evacuated and blew up the fort. The enemy yesterday and to-day are shelling Fort Gaines. The people of Mobile are all ready for the fray; great confidence prevails. The people are satisfied with the conduct of Buchanan, Murphy and Burnett, of the Navy.

(SECOND DISPATCH.)

MOBILE, August 8.—I am painfully humiliated to announce the shameful surrender of Fort Gaines at half-past 9 o'clock this morning, by Col. Chas. Anderson, of the 21st Alabama regiment. This powerful work was provisioned for six months, and had a garrison of six hundred men. He communicated with the enemy's fleet by flag of truce, without the sanction of General Page. Page enquired by signal what his purpose was, and received no answer.

His attention was attracted by signal guns. Page repeatedly telegraphed—"Hold on to your Fort." The same night Page visited Fort Gaines and found Anderson on board the yankee fleet, arranging the terms of capitulation. Page left peremptory orders for Anderson, on his return, not to surrender, relieving him of his command. Although Fort Morgan signalled this morning, no answer was received except the hoisting of a yankee flag over the ramparts. Anderson's conduct is officially pronounced inexplicable and shameful.

Card of Thanks.

I have the honor to return thanks in behalf of the sick and wounded soldiers under my charge, to Mrs. David Hinton, Wake county, for 22 water-melons, 1 peck onions and 6 qts. of buttermilk, also to Mrs Needham Price, Wake county, for 123 water-melons, 10 musk-melons and 5 bushels of apples.

E. BURKE HAYWOOD,
Surgeon in charge.

PETTIGREW HOSPITAL, Raleigh N. C. August 6th, 1864.

REVENGE IS SWEET.—"Seymour," an intelligent correspondent of the *Daily News*, is somewhat apologetic because the rebels destroyed bridges and private property in Maryland. We confess we see nothing to apologize for in this act, even though they had razed every house to the ground, and destroyed every vestige of property in their track that they could conveniently carry away. "Revenge is sweet," according to the old adage, and consequently, if they had burned and destroyed, leaving naught but the blackness of desolation and ruin wherever the feet of the invader pressed our soil, it would only be the mildest retaliation for the unnumbered outrages and crimes which have been committed against defenceless, unprotected women and children in the South by our armies during the last three years of terror and bloodshed.—*Bergen (N. J.) Democrat.*

Funeral Notice.

The funeral of Miss MARIA LOUISA BRAGG, daughter of the late Dr. John and Maria Bragg, of Petersburg, will take place this, WEDNESDAY, morning, at 10 o'clock, from the Episcopal Church.

DIED,

In Wilson, N. C., on the 5th instant, of cholera infantum, HENRY ELLISON, only child of T. H. B. and S lie E. Myers, aged one year four months and twenty-six days.

"That once loved form now cold and dead,
Each mournful thought employs;
We weep our earthly comforts fled,
And withered all our joys.

"Hope looks beyond the bounds of time,
When what we now deplore,
Shall rise in full immortal prime
And bloom to fade no more."

New Advertisements.

Notice.

GENERAL HOSPITAL No. 12,
Greensboro', N. C., Aug. 2, 1864.

THE Medical Examining Board for furloughs and extensions, meet at this Hospital on Mondays and Fridays at 10 o'clock, a. m.

aug 10-twlm W. H. MOORE,
Sen. Surg. Ex. Board.

A Refugee from Petersburg desires to rent a dwelling for a small family—a large or small house, in a good neighborhood. Apply to J. H. KIRKHAM.
Raleigh, aug 10-3t*

ATTENTION

Volunteers for the Defence of the City.

A COURT MARTIAL will convene this afternoon, at 5 o'clock, at the office of M. A. Bledsoe, for the trial of members reported absent from drills.

By order of the Captain.
M. A. BLEDSOE, O. S.
aug 10-1t

STRAY COW,

THE property of Edward Cantwell; strayed off on Sunday evening last. She is four or five years old, has no marks; white back and legs, with large brown spots on her flanks and body; came from Petersburg. A liberal reward for her recovery, or any information leading thereto, will be paid on application to the editors of this paper.
aug 10-4t

BOOK AND JOB WORK
Neatly executed at THIS OFFICE.

JOB WORK
Neatly executed at THIS OFFICE.